

THE BOY SCOUT HEADQUARTERS
BANGALORE

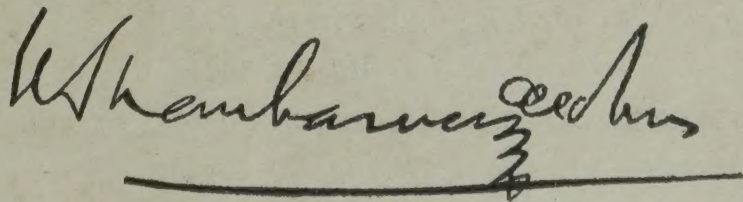
Dated 28th September 1934.

Dear Brothers,

As we go to press, it strikes me that in the conditions of serious drought that our State and most other parts of India are going through, it behoves us all -- especially Scouts -- to spend a few minutes at least every morning in fervent prayer to the Almighty, Giver of all Good, to shower His choicest blessing on a suffering World in the shape of life-giving rain.

More things are wrought by prayer than we have any conception of, and I make no doubt that the sincere and selfless prayers of all of us will bring Peace, Plenty and Prosperity to our brothers of the human and sub-human kingdoms.

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. Shambharaiah', written over a horizontal line.

Chief Scout Commissioner.

To

All Scouts and Scouters in the State.

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To All Businessmen.

A country's industry, like its proverbial prophet, is generally unhonoured. Why? The Prophet hates advertising, the industry advertises nominally. Do you not wish that every Mysorean should constantly use, and be proud of your manufactures? May we help you to achieve that wish? The Mysore Scout is a monthly (N. B. for ten months in the year) that goes to every place in Mysore where there is a Middle School and to some other places where there is none. Being an organ of Scouting, its motto is to spread ideas of a sane and healthy local patriotism. Tariff rates may be obtained from the Managing Editor, The Mysore Scout, The Boy Scout Headquarters, Fort, Bangalore City.

—MANAGING EDITOR

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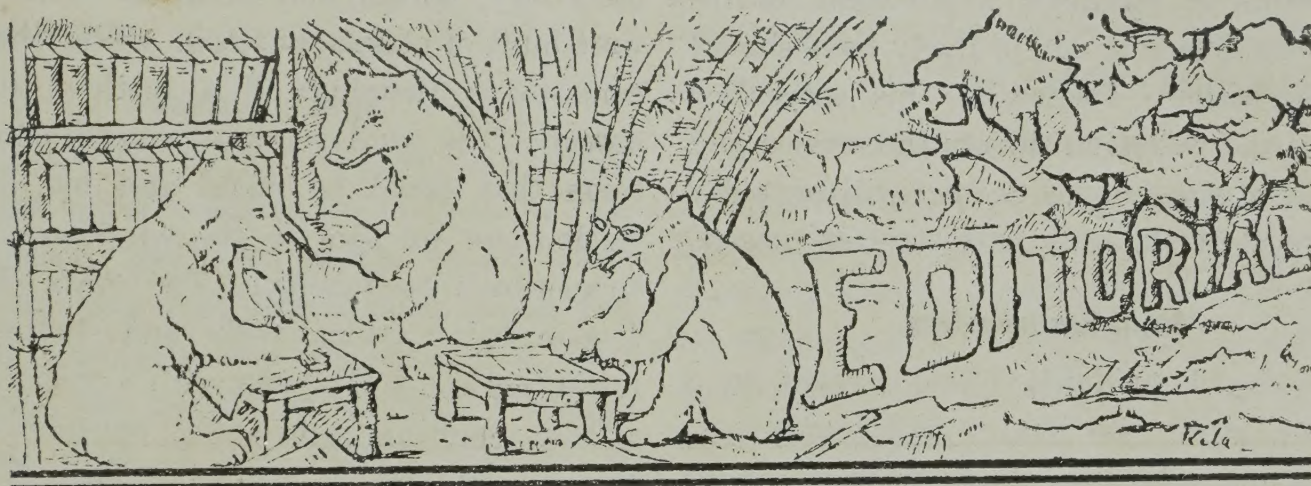
THE MYSORE SCOUT

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Secret of Success.

If Scouters are asked to state what they regard as the secret of success in running a Pack, Troop or Crew, they will probably make many different declarations. One refers to discipline; another swears by camping; a third emphasizes development of character; and a fourth will pay homage to hobbies and handicrafts. To A a carefully prepared programme is the desideratum; B will insist on games; C sums up his opinion in the single word finance. You will hear X and Y speak vaguely of the romance of Scouting, or of the mysterious force called the Scout spirit. These are all vital matters, whose neglect will not fail to produce incalculable harm. But still, they seem to leave untouched the only fundamental element, the very *raison d'être*, of Scouting. To me the secret lies in the need for concentrating almost our whole attention on the boy, an obvious and essen-

tial requirement which is hardly realised in its full strength, and which is frequently forgotten or brushed aside. Some years ago the Chief Scout of the World proposed the toast of the Boy at a Conference of Scouters. Unless we are consciously wakeful, it is difficult to keep the truth unfaded in our memory, that we belong to the Boy Scouts. We the elder brothers are apt to think and act from the adult point of view, in terms of what we like, or what we believe boys will like, or even what we intend boys should like. It cannot, of course, be denied that there is legitimate scope for all these guiding principles; a Scouter should know what would create enthusiasm in boys; he should also occasionally educate their tastes, coaxing them to love and honour what he knows to be the highest and best. And if he remembers simultaneously that Scouting is a game for boys and boy-like men, that it is the

boy that shall by right occupy the front rank in the arrangement, all will be well with him. If he undergoes further technical training, it must be to lead the boy more effectively than before; if he studies new Scout books or exciting prose fiction, it must be with a view to make the knowledge available to the boy in some easy, simple and dramatic form; and if he dreams of journeys, exploration, camps and camp fires, a group of lively boys should fill his vision. Dedicating his spare-time reading and reflection thus to the service and upliftment of the boy, a Scouter will certainly set himself on the only path towards success.

Scout Headquarters.

One day I suddenly found myself in a pleasant, green woodland. As I began moving through a breezy, shady walk, a boy in neat Scout uniform saluted me and placed himself quietly by my side. Without seeming to do it, he conducted me from spot to spot. Here was an enchanting, emerald lawn at one corner of which three Wolf Cubs were tumbling in high glee, and at another corner a couple of them were learning the toe-touching exercise. Nearby was a brown, sandy, splendid track along which boisterous youngsters were bowling hoops. Parterres laughing with lovely red, pink, yellow and white flowers, alluring to the eye and refreshing to the soul, set off the lawns and paths. From somewhere came the sweet notes of orchestral music. Huge trees growing singly and in groups were dotted all over the area. At the farthest end there was a pond of clear, blue water, where half a dozen young fellows were diving and swimming. At a little distance from what looked like the father of all the trees there, a number of

small, sawn billets stood on their ends in a charming circle. Under another tree, a middle-aged Scouter was telling some entertaining yarn to a concourse of rapt urchins. My young friend and I made a long and happy circuit, until we reached the door of a curious hut, shaped like an extended log cabin. It was a combination of six rooms and two halls, airy, spruce and inviting. The walls were built of planks of wood, while the roof consisted of thatching of a mellow, purple colour. The windows were wooden contraptions that could be raised and let down; there were no bars to the windows. In a room which was labelled "The Ogre's Castle," I saw chairs, tables, racks and shelves, all made of sticks and planks, with a good deal of artistic lashing appearing conspicuously. One of the halls, named "The Fourth-law Place," had a long table with rows of comfortable chairs all round, and on two sides a number of bunks were fixed against the wall one over the other, cabinwise. Smiling young men in spotless Scout uniform were writing, typing or moving about noiselessly. I asked one of them whether he could tell me the November programme of a certain Group in a remote town in which I was interested. Bringing forward a file almost immediately, he told me that the Group had an evening's ramble for second class cooking, another for a treasure hunting wide game, two clubroom meetings for basket work, making woggles and net bags, and practising treatment of fractures, and a camp fire at which parents would be present. I began murmuring my surprise and gratitude, when he cut me short with superb politeness and gentle resistance. As I came out of the wonderful hut another Scout took possession

DID YOU READ WRAPPER PAGE NUMBER TWO?

of me without the slightest hint or warning. He led me to the gateway, which I had not noticed on my entrance into the strange place. It was a beautiful symphony in wood, made up of pillars, cross beams and trellis-work, and it contained in graceful, ropelike characters the words: "Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, Weissnichtwo."

A bell sounded, and then I awoke from my day-dream.

Books for Boys.

The other day Little Bear gave me a notion that had never occurred to me before. He felt amazed that there should be no books and pamphlets specifying to Cubs, Scouts and Rovers their duties and responsibilities. All the works that came into his hands had the Scouters alone in view, written expressly for their edification. The literature of Scouting is already vast and it is growing in bulk everyday. One fears that it may even get sick and dull with uncontrollable obesity. Everywhere there are tons and tons of admonition and aphorism, tips and warnings, threats and fault-finding, every bit of it meant for erring Scouters, but never a word of much-needed exhortation to the young fellows themselves. True, we have "Scouting for Boys" and "Rovering to Success," those marvellous books that will never get out-of-date. There may be a few other books, but the stock is undoubtedly inadequate. Do not the Scouts stand in need of sermons upon their duty to Troop, Patrol Leader and Scoutmaster? These beliefs perhaps serve to explain the paucity of books of advice for Scouts: that boys are by nature good and hence, the less preaching we put into our scheme, the better for us; that it is the Scouters' task to sow the seeds of order and decorum in their several Groups; that boys do not willingly read

books; and that it is the Scouters that have to be corrected all the time. I do not know, but I think a Scouter's attempts at fashioning character out of lumps of obstinacy and mischief deserve supplemental aids; and a word in print has always a peculiarly strong influence on impressionable young minds. It is worth while pondering over Little Bear's idea. He has promised to discuss the topic in detail, and I look forward to receiving an interesting article for the *Mysore Scout*.

Lucky Bangalore.

Bangalore has departed from the custom of her sister districts by appointing twenty Assistant District Commissioners and a District Scoutmaster. To have secured twenty-one qualified Scouters to function as the supervising and organising staff, clearly proves long, careful and deliberate endeavour on the part of the District Scout Commissioner and his Council. What may not be achieved with the selfless efforts, harmonious co-operation and massed brain power of such a big band of Scout Officers? I wish the novel measure every success.

The Old, Old Problem.

Years ago Lord Baden-Powell said that the boys were ready to join the Scouts, but that the men to lead them were scarce. In the August number of "The Scouter" he writes: "One thing has not come off to the full extent that I had hoped for, and that is a big accession of Scoutmasters.....we must exert ourselves to bring in more men as Scouters." Zealous men and who have the right spirit in them have to be enrolled for taking charge of boys, but how to get them is the universal problem. A troop is wherever a Scoutmaster is; and his earnestness and acquirements determine the level of the troop. It is the duty of Commissioners to unearth suitable candi-

dates, infect them with the mania to wear shorts and a coloured neck-cloth, and give them a bias in favour of Troop organisation. The methods that they have to adopt in the desirable process of turning good men into better Scouters depend upon local conditions and environments. The job is indisputably hard, and, therefore, irresistibly attractive. In the meantime, this reminder will be rung again and again, lest the Commissioners should forget.

Troop Anniversaries.

A few days ago, presiding over the annual social gathering of a Rover Crew, the Chief Scout Commissioner, Justice Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, gave a thought-provoking lesson to the Scouters that were present. Refusing to deliver an address on the usual, formal lines, he talked without ceremony but with plenty of energetic appeal. He asked Troops and Crews to regard the anniversary not as a happy time for taking stock of last year's work and for congratulating themselves on the results attained, but as the appointed time for determining the precise form and colour of their service to the community during the coming year. Not "what we have done!" but "what shall we do?" was to be the motto. Too many of us consider the

Troop or Association Day as an hour or two ear-marked for bustle and burble, excitement and exchange of pretty compliments. We don brightly laundered uniforms, gather together, hold routine displays of the same old things over again, make and listen to a predestined series of set speeches, and having been wise in the selection of our chairman, get encomiums heaped upon us with a liberal hand. Late at night we go to our beds, whispering to our pillows that we did not know till then that we were such excellent men. This practice has had its day among Scouts, and it must go. Let our celebrations make us glad by all means; but let not the gladness end in mere effervescence. The close of the Day should leave us in a pensive mood, contemplating a couple of freshly formed new-year resolutions. As the Chief Scout Commissioner opined, one cannot hope to do everything, whereas one can do one or two things very well. We ought to apply ourselves to a particular variety of service each, pursue assiduous training, and proceeding to the practical field do our acts of unostentatious service day after day. May the Scout of Scouts give us the discretion to forget for ever the good that we may have done, and remember always the good that we have yet to do!

—B. B.

First Mother: My sons are so rowdy, Madam, that I can hardly do a household task. But yours are so good and well-behaved!

Second Mother: They obey the Scout Law, Madam.

A Message from The Chief Scout.

(TAKEN FROM THE *Jamboree*)

Lord Baden-Powell addressed the following message to the members of the International Committee at their meeting at Kandersteg on June 19 :—

I want to apologise for my absence from your meeting and to ask your forgiveness for it. It is a bitter disappointment to me that I am not yet quite able to travel and carry on work; at the same time I am rapidly getting back to my normal health. (Indeed I hope soon to be ten years younger as a result of my enforced 'Rest Cure'.)

It must be a great satisfaction to all of you to note the steady growth of our Movement in all countries. Distributed in 48 countries we have a total of 2,269,545 members—an increase on last year of 230,198.

To some of us the thought of this almost brings fear; fear lest this great development for which we are responsible may not be a Frankenstein and grow beyond our control. But others there are (and I am one of them) who recognise in it a growing agency for international goodwill.

So long as the right *spirit* continues to actuate our members there need be no fear of its overwhelming us. The "right spirit" to which I allude is twofold: that on the part of the leaders is unswerving loyalty to and self-denying work for the Movement, where political ideas and racial prejudices are suppressed; while for the boy the spirit is that of broadminded comradeship which overlooks differences of creed or race in the greater cause of world brotherhood.

If these ideas are truly inculcated so as to become ingrained in the boy's character when he grows to manhood their effect cannot fail to be for the good of his country, and, in-

cidentally, for the good of the Movement, and, also, for the still greater good of the world goodwill and peace.

The Movement has been in existence now for twenty-five years so that already there are men of affairs in all countries who were originally trained as Boy Scouts. Whether they carry into practice the ideals of their boyhood is a test of the efficiency of their own Scoutmasters.

To-day there is undoubtedly a great improvement in the training of the lads since the large proportion of Scoutmasters themselves have been trained in the art of training.

The frequent World Jamborees and the numerous interchanges of visits between Scouts of different countries—this year more than ever—are developing in a practical way personal knowledge and understanding of their foreign brothers to an extent which has never before been attempted, especially since Scouters impress on their boys that these expeditions are not mere joy-rides but have a purpose—the formation of friendships.

Within the past few months, too, two parties numbering over 650 each of Scout and Guide Officers have gone out from Great Britain to visit personally the Scouts and Guides in twelve different foreign countries. The results of these expeditions have been so successful as to encourage the organisation of another cruise next year.

So altogether the inculcation of friendly relations between nations is going an apace.

But I should like to draw your attention to a further step, one which has been inaugurated in Great Britain. This is the organisation

of the "Old Scouts" branch of the Movement.

Reverting again to the number of years of our existence there must already be thousands—nay, millions—of men in our respective populations who have been Boy Scouts. If these millions of trained citizens were kept in touch with the Movement, and with each other, what an immense corporate power for good they would be for their respective nations.

If, then, the scheme of "Old Scouts" were taken up by all countries we should, before long, in the World Scout Association, have a very powerful voice in the cause of world peace.

This again would be further strengthened if the Scout Headquarters in all countries, as many are already doing, carried on their Scout administration in considerable co-operation with the leaders of the Girl Guide Movement.

The Guides now number over a million and a quarter and are rapidly growing in strength, and are acting up to the same ideals

as the Scouts. Thus vast possibilities lie before the two Associations acting in concert.

These are points which you might like to place before your National Scout Council for their consideration.

Regarding the questionnaire on the subject of Jamborees, I would like to thank the various Associations who have sent in such practical and original suggestions on the subject. These will give you plenty of food for consideration and at the same time a number of ideas which cannot fail to make future Jamborees still more effective and successful.

Thus I look for many important results as the outcome of this meeting of the Committee and only regret that I cannot be present myself to meet you all again and to hear your conclusions.

Of one thing I am certain and that is that these conclusions will form useful steps in the direction of further successes for our Brotherhood.

—BADEN-POWELL OF GILWELL

Scouting in Rural Areas.

(A PAPER)

Brother Scouts,

This short paper concerns itself with the organisation of Scouting in Rural Areas, rather than with the work that our Scouts can do for the uplift of the villages. For the latter, one cannot do better than take up the very highly practical work on the subject by Mr. F. L. Brayne: *The Boy Scout in the Village*. Mr. Brayne contemplates the work that can be done in the villages by troops of boy scouts in the villages, and it is the purpose of this paper to consider how such troops can be started with the organisation we have

at hand, and taking into consideration the conditions of mentality of the villager, his economic condition, and the much lower standard of educational and social well-being of the village population as compared with the urban.

This question of the introduction and development of Scouting in our villages has been engaging the attention of the Mysore Boy Scouts for some considerable time now; and it was only recently, at the last meeting of our Headquarters (State) Scout Council that a number of propositions were brought up in

this connection. Our Headquarters Executive Committee to which all these questions were referred, in turn appointed a strong sub-committee to thresh out the question and send up their proposals as early as possible. This Sub-committee sat at this work quite diligently, and a number of very useful and practical suggestions were made at their sittings. They have since submitted their Report to the Executive Committee, and I am taking the liberty of using some of the material thus available to me in the preparing of this humble paper of mine. As I think it will be apparent as I go on, I have tried to be severely practical all through, to avoid any waste of time on unnecessary side issues and details.

RURAL AREAS AND URBAN AREAS

To clear the ground, we may first of all try and see what we actually have in view, when we speak of Rural Areas as opposed to Urban. For the purposes of this paper, without going into technical definitions in this matter, we may note the following points of difference which are apparent quite on the surface :

An Urban Area has :

1. A municipality, with the amenities usually associated with this institution, like roads at least of sorts ; a lighting system ; some sort of sanitary arrangements ; a Reading Room ; a municipal hall ; and, very important, a corporate body of representative citizens who feel responsibility to their constituents in many of the matters of everyday existence.
2. One or two primary schools, and very often a Middle School for boys, and another for girls.
3. A police station ; a dispensary ; a co-

operative society ; a church or temple or mosque.

4. The area is definitely industrial in outlook, rather than agricultural.
5. The people are more or less cultured, or have, available at hand, the means for the gaining of culture, and are more in the 'swim' with the rest of the world.

A Rural Area, on the other hand, has :

1. A *panchayat* for its administration.
2. A primary school either in the village itself if it is of a fairly big size, or one near by within a distance of two or three miles.
3. The people are mainly agricultural in outlook ; it is very seldom that they have any subsidiary occupation to keep them engaged economically for the large portions of the year when they are not actually doing the necessary operations of agriculture as ploughing, sowing, weeding and harvesting.
4. Comparatively speaking, the people are less cultured. The amenities of public life are mostly non-existent, and, for economic and social reasons we need not enter into here, the people are very often heavily indebted, and there is a perceptibly lower standard of life.
5. Due to conditions such as those given above, the people have usually little time, or rather inclination to think out definite lines of training for their children, whom they are more likely to think of from very early days, as breadwinners, to be utilised as cattle grazer boys etc.
6. The people are conservative, sometimes to extreme narrowmindedness, and are likely to look with suspicion on any

Reduce Scouting to its essentials: There remain the Promise and the Law

innovation like scouting being introduced among them.

7. One highly redeeming feature is the fact—I speak from my own humble experience in this matter—when once the people realise that it is a well-meaning friend, *who has no axe of his own to grind*, every facility is found for him in his work; the boys are usually docile and amenable to training; they are unsophisticated, and, by temperament, lovable. Their domestic life fits them for harder physical labour. Their unconscious training from childhood to fetch and fend for themselves makes them more self-reliant than a similar group of boys from towns, and these factors are great helps where their training is concerned.

For the purposes of this paper, I confine my attention to the organising of Scouting and Cubbing in rural areas, leaving aside the bigger—and more difficult—question of Rovering for the present.

THE SCOUTMASTER

As has been recognised everywhere, find the Scoutmaster, and we have solved more than half the problem. In this matter of the Scoutmaster, the Policy, Organisation and Rules, are, in my humble opinion, purposely, and quite rightly, vague as regards the qualifications we have to look for, as what ultimately counts is the abstract, undefinable, but nevertheless very important and ever present, human equation. A man may have all the qualifications mentioned in the book, but may make a very ordinary, and third rate scoutmaster. What really matters is whether he can inspire, the most difficult of the functions of the scoutmaster given to us by the Chief: to inspire, to organise, and to instruct, the last function being the last, as the least im-

portant. In our effort to organise rural scouting therefore, the first question is; how, and where to find the Scoutmaster? As the easiest solution, we are prone to go to the place where the children are found gathered in considerable numbers, and that is the local school. Most of our Scoutmasters, at least in our State, are schoolmasters; and to their credit it must be said that with an earnestness and enthusiasm worthy of this most worthy cause, they have been able to carry on, and keep the torch burning. If we have been able to show any progress at all in the development of this Movement in the State, the schoolmasters have been as instrumental in helping in this direction as any one else. They are cultured, they are highly educated, they are imbued with a burning desire to do their humble bit in the great work they have taken up as their life work; and one cannot look for anything other than success when they take up scouting and other similar work as necessary adjuncts or supplements to the education they are helping to give to the young of the country.

But the question arises: are the schoolmasters the only persons who are qualified to take up scouting? From the point of view of rural Scouting, to confine ourselves to our subject, are they the best fitted? In my humble opinion, unless the schoolmaster has a personal stake in the village itself, as by being a native thereof, etc., it is not natural to expect him to take an interest in the children, enough to perform well the onerous work of Scoutmaster. Many a schoolmaster has not such a stake, and after all, we are all human. Scouting, especially in villages, requires a maximum of the personal touch of inspiring guidance of the individual, who will be a hero in the eyes of the boys, and as conditions go at present, there is not much of

a possibility of continuity, as the schoolmaster is likely, very often, to be transferred from place to place. Again, there are the proverbial schoolmaster's methods, and they ill suit the Scoutmaster. Many a very worthy schoolmaster cannot understand why Scouting should be 1. a game; 2. of the open air; 3. for boys; 4. *and not* for the Scoutmaster!

Many a worthy schoolmaster-scoutmaster has wondered why insistence is laid on the very 'slow' (according to him) rate at which scouting 'instruction' has got to be given! The tenderfoot tests; he could 'finish' them in a day or two, and the Rules, would like a month, if not two, taken up for this job! Many a worthy schoolmaster-scoutmaster cannot understand what has to be done further, when, as he thinks, scouting is 'finished' for the boy, when the latter attains the first class stage! A word of caution here: when I am speaking of the schoolmaster-scoutmaster, I mean all such of us as feel in the proverbially traditional way in which a schoolmaster (with a very small s) is said to feel. I have been a schoolmaster myself, and I expect to be a schoolmaster again very soon; and I hope we are not the untrained, soul-less, wooden, narrow-viewed, short-sighted beings that our cavillers would make us out to be!

In spite of the shortcomings for the job of scoutmaster that custom and tradition have imposed on the proverbial schoolmaster, however, as he is the only man in most cases available for the purpose in our villages, with the necessary amount of culture and education, we cannot afford to sneeze at him. Let us utilise him by all means; but by making the scouting in a village a part of the development work of the panchayets, as by giving these latter bodies a direct interest and part in the upkeep and administration of the village

pack or troop, we shall be changing the angle of vision, and to that extent, we shall be to the good. If only we can get the mothers interested,—it is much easier than might be supposed—more than half the battle is won. If only we can rope in an enthusiastic elder,—I purposely refrain from adding, or two!—wonderful results can be attained, especially where the elder is not only held in high estimation in the village itself, but has his influence spreading beyond. Another way of helping the schoolmaster-scoutmaster is for the old boys of the village, where the latter is situated near an important town, to help in the running of a troop by paying week-end visits, and spending short periods of time with the boys in their camps and so on, in the vacations. In fact, this is perhaps one of the best ways in which one can repay his debt to scouting. I shall speak a little later on of the work that the District Scout Commissioner's own crew will make possible in this connection.

PROGRAMME OF WORK IN A RURAL TROOP

Apart from the regular programme officially given in the P. O. R., and which, in my humble opinion, should be adhered to, it may not be out of place to mention here that as much of a rural *bias* should be given to our work in the village school as possible. As has been said some while ago, the boys of a rural troop are hardier and more able to stand the physical strain involved in outings with a purpose than their town brothers, and a village scout troop should be encouraged to take up service work at local festivals and fairs. They should be made to feel that it is a part of their job to do cheerfully the kind of work for their native village that Mr. Brayne has so vividly described in his book, *The Boy Scout in the Village*. It should be the special care of the

Scoutmaster to see that the boys do not get into indolent and lazy habits as regards their uniform. One could if he liked, spin out a long yarn on the psychological effects of the uniform on the growing mind! In most villages,—at least in our parts—there is always the village 'chavadi', or the village temple, or the village chattram, and no scoutmaster has yet been refused a small room here for his troop. The village troop must be trained to look with pride on its club-room and its surroundings. The village scoutmaster should not forget the value of games and scouting practices, both to the boy and to himself in obtaining the co-operation of the parents and other elders.

As I have said before, a rural *bias* should be given to all the work of the troop by encouraging badge work for bee-keeping, basket-making, carpentry, iron-smithy, Cottage building, Dairy Farming, Leather working, Poultry Farming, Sheep Rearing, etc., etc., which will all be useful, and at the same time will attract the parents.

PROPAGANDA

Very useful propaganda can be done for rural scouting by the District Scout Councils arranging for and otherwise encouraging the holding of Scout gatherings and small rallies in villages, at times of festivals and fairs. I cannot forget the kind of work that was being done in one of our Districts in this connection, with the kind help of a very sympathetic Deputy Commissioner. He encouraged the holding of meetings of the District Scout Councils in different places at times of festivals and usually arranged for a nice Rally for the boys of the neighbourhood. The boys spent a couple of days in a regular

camp a little away from the site of the fair, and at the same time had fine opportunities for good turns and service, so dear to the heart of all scouts. A campfire or two were held at the same time, and what was more, some of the villagers who came to witness were induced to take a turn or two, thus gaining valuable friends for the Movement. When the mothers came to the campfires to see the fun, they saw their own boys made so much of by the Powers-that-be; they saw them moving as brothers without any idea of rank or title, and their hearts warmed to a Movement which gave all these advantages to their boys; and lo, and behold! we had gained valuable friends for the Movement once more.

When I was myself the Scoutmaster of a troop in one of our upcountry towns, one of the regular items of work on our programme was a Saturday afternoon hike to a mosque or a temple or other place of worship or interest near by. We selected a spot near a likely village, swept it clean, erected our Flag there, and had a few games and practices. We then visited the temple—all absolutely orderly and nice—cleaned out as many cobwebs as we could, sang our songs of praise to the Deity, and getting our *prasad*, we came out to our temporary Camping place. While the youngest boys were now busy distributing the *prasad* to the comparatively large audience we had attracted to the spot, the Scoutmaster gave a short yarn to the boys—mind you, all his remarks were ostensibly only for his own boys—the audience also were listening with all their ears, and as often as not, some elder or the other from among them stood up spontaneously to thank the Scoutmaster, and say, in his own

THE SCOUT PROMISE TURNS MANY A BLACK SHEEP WHITE

unsophisticated inimitable way, that he wished that all boys could have the benefit of such a Scoutmaster and such a Movement. Brother Scouts, these moments were worth living for, and we had done valuable propaganda work for the Movement there.

Another valuable way of propaganda is by the writing out of simple pamphlets in the vernacular, but to my mind example is worth many times as much as theory, especially when we are dealing with rural populations. I am personally not in favour of special 'awards' to the 'best' rural troop, or any other troop, for the evil that such awards bring in their train are many, though we need not spend any time here in enumerating them. I like however the interesting idea of a Rolling Shield in each District to be awarded to the panchayat which shows the greatest efforts towards the development of the local troop or pack, as adjudged by a committee of the District Scout Council, or by the District Scout Commissioner.

TRAINING OF RURAL SCOUTMASTERS

Seeing that the rural scoutmaster is expected to do work of a slightly different kind from that of the ordinary scouter, it will be necessary to give him a somewhat specialised course of training. Again, we have to remember that there are very many villages in need of scoutmasters and that the supply is very small and that we should make the training available to as many, and as soon as possible. With these objects in view the following humble suggestions are given.

1. Schoolmasters who may be expected to work in rural parts should be given special encouragement to take up scouting work. In our own State, many of our District Scout Commissioners arrange for the holding of Training Camps in Scouting and Cubbing,

for the special benefit of the pupil teachers in our District Normal Schools, and it is gratifying to note that without any extraneous compulsion, a large number of our teachers under training, take advantage of this facility for training in Scouting. Every Normal School has also its own Rover crew, and now that our educational training courses extend over two years, we have reason to hope that the joining of the School rover crew will bring the pupil teachers into touch with the other troops and crews and groups in the locality and give them valuable lessons in citizenship.

ORGANISATION

The sub-committee which our Headquarters Committee appointed to go into this question, and which, I mentioned at the beginning of this paper, have recommended that the District Scout Commissioner should have a Special Assistant Commissioner to study the problem of rural development of scouting, with special reference to local conditions. This Assistant District Commissioner may take the help of a local committee, or of a section of the D.S.C's. own Crew, or of any other local crews who may take up Rural Scouting as its Quest.

Scout Headquarters (of the State or Province) may help with suggestions, the issue of pamphlets, the making up of suggestive special courses to be given at the Training Camps, the institution of special proficiency badges etc. I must also humbly suggest that the General Secretary of the scout organisation in a State or Province may be entrusted with the work, and asked generally to interest himself in its development.

Summarising:—This paper concerns itself with

- 1 Scouting in Rural Areas.
- 2 Differences between rural and urban areas.

- 3 The Scoutmaster, and how to find him.
- 4 Programme of work for a rural troop.
- 5 Propaganda work in this connection.
- 6 The training of the Rural Scoutmaster.

- 7 District organisation necessary for this purpose.
- 8 How Scout Headquarters in any State or Province can help in this connection.

— A. V. R.

CAMPING

(BY GILCRAFT)

Preparations for Camp

It is difficult, in fact impossible, to write anything new on this subject, but an occasional reminder of important points sometimes does not come amiss. It has been suggested time and time again that the success of a camp depends upon the preparations that are made beforehand, and that these preparations should start almost as soon as last summer's camp has finished.

The choice of site is the first preparation that comes prominently to notice, and that is dependent on many things—the activities in which the Troop desires to indulge, the time of year in which the camp is to be held, the amount of money available for transport, and other various considerations. A good deal of sound advice on the subject of the choice of a camp site is contained in "Standing Camps," while 3d. booklet, "Camping Standards" summarises in a handy form the points to be remembered and the hundred and one items that have to be thought out, and carried out, beforehand.

The place of parents in the planning of their sons' lives and holidays has to be borne in mind, and the Scoutmaster will do well to tell them the Troop's plans for camp as early as possible. Once their confidence has been

obtained it is wonderful what they will put up with.

Last summer a Scouter tried the experiment of having his Troop camp at an unknown destination. Dates, cost, etc., were all worked out and made known, but the actual location of the camp, north, south, east or west, was kept a close secret known only to the Scouters of the Troop. The result was a hundred per cent attendance, and an exceptionally keen lot of boys eager to know where they were going to fetch up eventually. The destination remained unknown until it was reached. The parents entered as keenly into the adventure as the Scouts did, and quite likely one or two fathers had side bets on the direction and situation of the camp!

Let us try and preserve the spice of adventure as well as we can. It is needed to-day by all of us as an off-set against ready-made and second-hand adventure as portrayed by the cinema, and the cruder and evil forms of adventure portrayed in the courts. It was one of H. M.'s Inspectors of Prisons who, after a searching and prolonged investigation into the causes and prevention of crime in a certain part of the British Empire, recommended Physical Training and Scouting as a definite antidote and outlet for the energies

Have you seen the three and ten stones that make the grand Arch of Scouting?

and desire for adventure that had previously been portrayed only in the commission of certain crimes. However, that is altogether another question.

Transport is another of the questions that needs careful thought and planning beforehand, and it is wonderful how its cost can be lessened if the co-operation of those interested in Scouting is sought and a definite proposition put before them.

Much, too, has been said of the activities which should be included in camp programme. A Scout camp is pre-eminently an opportunity for the practice of Scouting. I confess that I have not much sympathy for those who say the boys want a holiday camp, and make that an excuse for having no programme of any kind and for letting the camp degenerate into a lounge. My experience of boys of different kinds is that they enjoy best the holiday that is full of activity. They hate having nothing to do except slack about and grouse, and, incidentally, the true spirit and practice of Scouting is apt to degenerate under such conditions.

The Scouters and the Court of Honour should have made up their minds well ahead of camp what activities they are going to indulge in, and a good deal of preparation work should be done at home so that the opportunity of the freedom of the open air is not neglected when they arrive in camp. First class work, pioneering, woodcraft, tracking, are all examples of general activities that can form the basis on which a camp programme is built, and for which preparations can be made at home.

In building up programme, it is an important point to bear in mind that provision should be made for the exercise of the patrol

system, and that Patrol Leaders should have a right and proper, and important share in the conduct of the camp as a whole. A Patrol Leaders' confab every night after camp fire marks their importance in the eyes of the other scouts and brings the Scoutmaster into closer touch with them, and through them, with the rest of the Troop.

A word may be said about the presence of Rover Scouts in a Troop Camp. They are a useful addition provided they have all some definite job to do, and that the jobs they do are not such as Scouts and Patrol Leaders should be doing as part of their Scout training. If this is not the case, any Rover Scouts in camp should be classified as a normal Patrol, subject to the same conditions as the other Patrols, but with the added obligation of setting out to attain a higher standard of camping.

Again preparations should include provision for wet days. There are any amount of wet day activities in the shape of observation and mapping practices, gadget-making, hobbies etc., that the Scoutmaster should keep up his sleeve and for which he should make preparations before going to camp in the provision of materials. Practice for campfires is a good wet day activity in itself, and incidentally may help to improve the standard of the Patrol items presented at camp fires. Choruses can be practised, stunts can be rehearsed, and little plays can be made up; these rehearsals will fill in time and keep all the Scouts interested.

These days we are apt rather to forget the value of camp fires from the point of view of both cheerfulness and importance. Scouters are apt to overlook the fact that "Scouting for Boys" is built up on a series of camp-

fire yarns. The same method can be employed to-day. The Scoutmaster can spin a yarn at the campfire as an introduction, a prelude, an incentive—call it what you like—to certain activities that are going to take place to-morrow. Scouts respond to this method and the value of yarns at our campfires should be realised in all Troops and by all Scouters.

Patrol items are an important part of campfires, but individual items also have their uses in bringing boys out of their shells. Certain individuals, however, frequently need repressing, and this should be done without hesitation when it is required. The programme should be confined to Patrol and individual items; full provision should be made for choruses in which the whole Troop can join and some of these can be rehearsed before the Troop goes to camp.

It is not a bad plan for a Scouter considering his preparations for camp to run through the Scout Law and see how each can be carried out by himself and his Troop in so far as the future camp is concerned.

"Honour" applies to the whole conduct of the camp, the care taken of the property of others, the behaviour of all the campers.

"Loyalty" means abiding by the camping rules, bathing rules, the rules laid down by the landowner, and includes the discipline of all in camp.

"Usefulness" is demonstrated in the good turns done in camp for those who have helped to make it a success, for those who live in the neighbourhood, and in the purposeful activities that are planned which help the campers to advance in their Scouting.

"Friendliness" is the atmosphere which

should exist all the way through the camp, and "Brotherhood" can be furthered by inviting others not so fortunate to share in the enjoyment of camp.

"Courtesy" is expressed in the care taken by the Scoutmaster beforehand to keep parents and others informed of their plans, in seeing that the Scouts write home announcing their arrival (not necessarily as one Scout did: "Arrived safely, Scoutmaster very grumpy, please send more money"). Again the behaviour of the Scouts on and off their site is of real importance.

"Friendliness to animals" can sometimes be expressed in camp better than elsewhere in the care of stock, in seeing that gates are kept shut and hedges respected, in taking care not to interfere with game or disturb wild life unnecessarily. The Scout who, when questioned on his return from camp as to what he had learned, and who replied cheerfully: "I learnt to milk a cow," had achieved something.

"Obedience" is bound up with camp discipline, and especially the place that Patrol Leaders should have in it. The Scoutmaster has to be very careful to see that he does not override their authority, and that they themselves do not overdo it.

"Cheerfulness," again, should be the atmosphere that radiates all round the camp, expressed in happy activities and in the warm comradeship of the camp fires.

"Thrift" should be the keynote of the preparations beforehand. Too much money should not be spent on transport or on the provision of unnecessary equipment. Food supplies should be well planned and organised and purchases made in the best market.

The smallest good deed is better than the grandest good intention.—Duquet

Some shopkeepers find that Scouters are easy victims and put up their prices as soon as they see one approaching. They will appreciate us more if they find that we take care of our own money and of that of the boys. The Scouts should be discouraged from bringing too much pocket money to camp with them. Some have been spoilt in this way in the past. They should be taught to appreciate

the need for care and absence of waste in their food.

"Cleanliness" sums up the whole purpose of the camp and the whole purpose of Scouting so far as the lives and future of the Scouts are concerned. See that it exists outwardly and inwardly—in thought, word and deed.

—Taken from the Jamboree.

SCOUT GAMES

(BY TAWNY-HIDE)

Not much in the way of apology is required to say that games form a very important and necessary element in the scheme of Scouting. The Chief Scout says "Instruction in Scouting should be given as far as possible through practices, games and competitions". The utility of games in the scheme of Scouting is practically unlimited. They bring into play the attributes of manliness and good citizenship, the development of which is the chief aim of Scouting. One could even go to the extent of asserting that games go a very long way in the building up of character, and in the moral, mental and physical development of the individual.

Those who have handled boys know that they like games more than anything else. To them it is the normal and natural type of activity. What will not otherwise be swallowed will go in easily in the form of a game.

Leaving apart the field games such as football and cricket which are common to all, Scout games may roughly be classified as Team Games, Relay Games, Sense-training Games, Scout Test Games, Wide Games and Miscellaneous Games. In fact, if one were to go through the books published on the subject

of Scout Games, one finds that their variety and abundance make the choice of games a child's play. Yet, it is surprising that those who are responsible for the training of Scouts, do not seem to pay sufficient attention to games in their programme of work. I have witnessed a number of troop-meetings and shows. Wherever I went, I saw only a few stereotyped games being played. The game of Maze, under one name or the other, stares one in the face at almost every show, so much so, that one wishes that there ought to be a penalty for playing it. Another of such is the "Kim's Game" with absolutely no variation in it.

If we consider the lack of enterprise in the matter of games, we find that there are two causes that contribute to bring about this unhappy state of affairs. Firstly, the Scoutmasters know just a few games, which they played probably at the Training Camp they attended. In this connection, a word about the place of games in a Training Camp, will not be out of place. I have gone through the programmes of a number of Training Camps and the Log Books of some. In most of them, very great prominence is given to

artificialities such as "Physical Jerks", "Setting up Drill" and "Warming up Exercises" while games are almost, if not entirely, left out. In some others, games do find a place in the programme drawn up before the camp begins, but the never-ending "talks" consume almost all the time of the campers (along with their patience) and little time is found available for games. In other cases, even if some time is devoted to games, it is found that only some hoary-headed games, like the Maze Game, the Kim's Game, Cranes and Crows, and Skinning the Snake, are played. It also happens that the campers forget more than half of these by the time they go back to their field of work.

The second cause seems to be lack of opportunities for the Scoutmasters to improve their stock of games. It is of course true that with real zeal for learning, a Scoutmaster should be able to replenish his store of games, but in the present-day Scouting, opportunity has to go to the very door and knock hard.

Both these drawbacks can easily be removed. With a proper syllabus introduced into Training Camps and with an active interest taken by District Scout Councils and Local Associations, games are bound to become furiously popular.

In every Training Camp, sufficient opportunities should be created for games, even in preference to "Physical Jerks" and "Warming up Exercises". I should not be understood as arguing that drill and physical exercises should be wiped out of the page of Scouting. Every one agrees that a certain amount of drill is necessary to give smartness and create the atmosphere of discipline, while a modest dose of "Jerks" in the early hours of the morning may tone up the human system. But, let us have a sense of propor-

tion and relative importance and not allow these external features to supplant games which are an integral part of Scouting.

To come back to the point. I feel that every evening in a Training Camp should be devoted mainly to games (except of course days on which campers go out). A large number and variety of games should actually be played (not announced on the notice board only) and the campers should be made to write them down in their note books. If this method is adopted, it is possible that the campers will actually play at least fifty different games in the course of one camp and, what is more, will have a complete description of these in their note books. There will be no chance of their forgetting them and, it would be enough if they make their Scouts play those fifty games at least.

Every District Scout Council and Local Association should have a good library of Scout literature and the following books on Scout games :—

Scouting Games by Lord Baden-Powell
 Gilcraft's Book of Games
 The Book of Cub Games by V.C. Barclay.
 Wide Games (Gilcraft Series).

If these books are made available to the Scout Masters and if the District Commissioners or their Assistants take pains to enquire now and then about the new games practised, the second difficulty will almost dwindle to a vanishing point.

For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of playing games or witnessing them played and also for the benefit of those who cannot have access to books, I propose to give a number of games in every issue of this Magazine. I include in the list games that I have actually played or got played and those that I have seen played by

some troop or other and lastly those which can be played easily by any Troop, although not tried before.

WHAT PROFILE

This is a game of the sense-training variety in which the sense of touch and deducing shape by the sense of touch is developed.

A number of well-known shapes are cut out of card-board. Each player in turn tries to say what they are by feeling them blind-folded. Heads of animals, articles, such as a bell, a clock, a hammer may be chosen. Care should be taken that they are familiar and simple.

TOWER BALL

A noisy game for a patrol. It may be tried even for the Troop as a whole. A circle is drawn about 15 yards in diameter. A lightly built tripod to represent a tower, is placed in the centre of the circle. Four players guard the tower on four sides. There should be no changing of sides. The rest stand out of the circle and try to upset the tower by means of a football or a tennis ball which is to be thrown at the tower. Those that hit the tower should not go within the circle. Those that defend it should prevent its being hit and upset, but they cannot hold it with their hands or support it with their bodies. If any one succeeds in upsetting the tower, the guard from whose side it was hit, will give place to the person who upsets it.

BAWLING

A general game for 4 patrols. This game gives good exercise to the lungs in addition to making the sense of hearing keener.

Four patrols take their places one in each corner of a room or a field. One of the patrols should send a simple message, without signalling or using gestures, to the patrol which is diagonally opposite to it. While

this is being done, the other two patrols keep on shouting as loudly as possible so as to prevent the message being heard. A time limit may be fixed. Each patrol will get a chance of sending and receiving. That patrol which gets the message correctly within the time wins.

ARTICLES OF WAR RELAY

This is a general relay game for 2, 3 or 4 patrols. The patrols form in single file with sufficient space between each file. A number of sundry articles, one less than the number in the patrol (if there are 8 in the patrol only 7 articles to be used) are heaped at a certain distance in front of each patrol. No. 1 from each patrol runs to the heap, picks up all the articles, runs down on the left-hand side of his patrol giving one article to each Scout. Rounding off the last Scout, he runs on the right-hand side of his patrol collecting all the articles as he runs up. He then proceeds to the spot where the articles were originally heaped, deposits all the articles there, runs back and joins the patrol. As soon as No. 1 runs back and joins, No. 2 starts and does in the same way. The game proceeds in this way till the last Scout returns after depositing his collections at the spot. The patrol which finishes first wins.

Note:—If any article is dropped, the one who drops, must pick up the article, run back to the place of starting and start again.

SHEEPSHANK TUG-OF-WAR

This is a Scout Test Game for one of the knots. Using the knot under adverse conditions will be developed.

Two Scouts hold one end of the rope each. The rope should be about 15 yards in length and at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. Each should tie a sheepshank at his end of the rope before

the other does. Any amount of pulling about is allowed, but not pushing.

BUCKET CRICKET

This game can be played by 2 patrols or by the Troop as a whole as two parties. One party are batsmen and the other bowlers. A circle is drawn with a radius of about 6

yards and an up-turned bucket is placed in the centre. No. 1 of the batsmen sits on the upturned bucket with a flat stick about 18 inches in length. The bowlers stand outside the circle and try to hit the bucket with a tennis ball. The

throwing should be under-arm and not over-arm. The batsman will guard the bucket from being hit. If the batsman hits the ball, he scores 2 runs, if he misses the ball and the ball misses the bucket, he scores 1 run. If the ball hits the bucket and a direct catch off the bucket is held by the bowlers, the batsman is out. If the batsman falls off the bucket or if he hits the ball and the direct pitch is held by the bowlers, he is out. The team that scores highest wins. The game

may also be played with a time limit.

This game provides plenty of fun and will be a good show.

HIT THE BUCKET.

This is a modification of Bucket Cricket, but is more spectacular, noisy and vigorous. Any number can take part in this game.

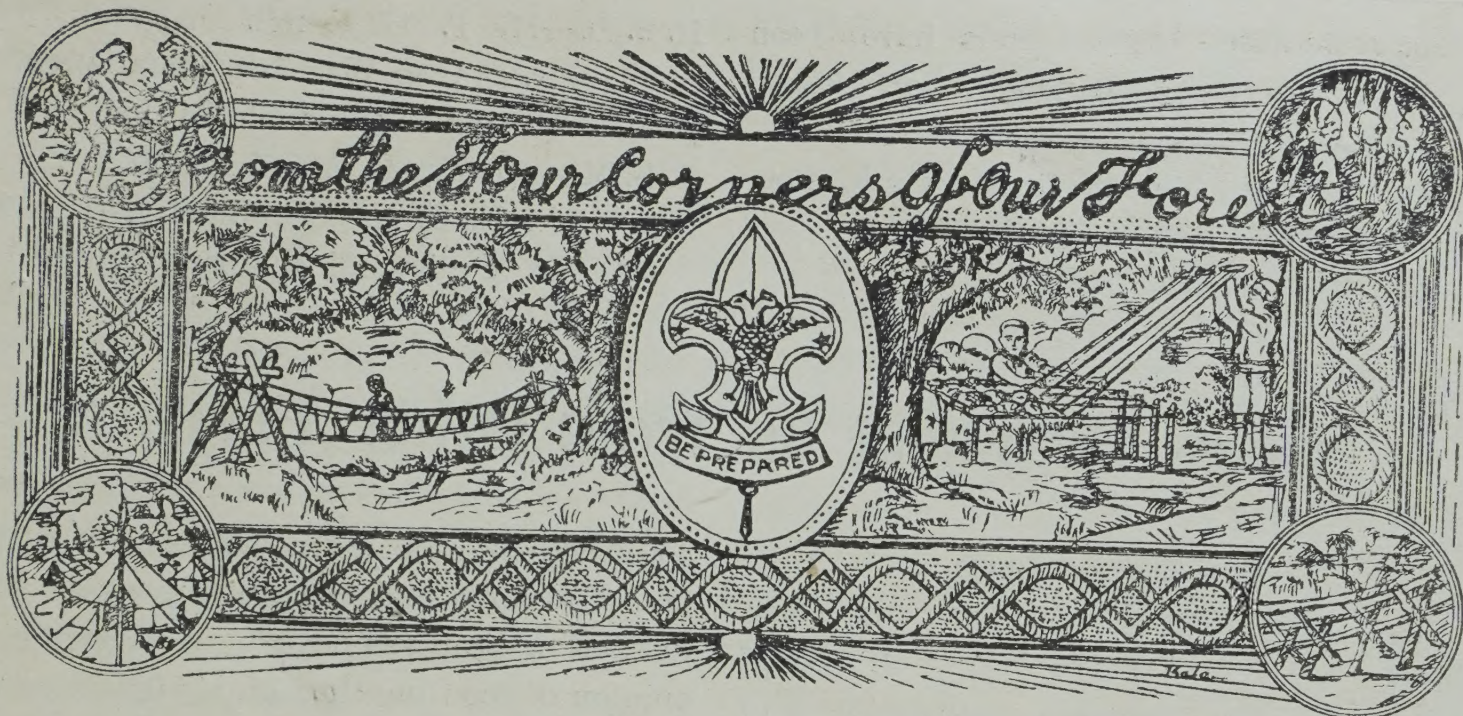
The Headmaster of a School in England spoke the other day of the three R's—Reverence, Respect and Restraint. I would ask you to preach these three R's, and to let it also be your constant endeavour to instil into the minds of your pupils loyalty to their Maharaja, love of their country and love of their fellow-beings, be they of their own or other religions, be they human beings or animals.—Amin-ul-mulk Sir MIRZA M. ISMAIL, Dewan of Mysore, at the inauguration of the Education Week at Bangalore.

A circle with a radius of about 6 yards is drawn and an up-turned bucket is placed in the centre. One of the players sits on the bucket with a flat stick about 18 inches in length. The rest of the players stand outside the circle and try to hit the bucket with a

tennis ball. The player on the bucket should prevent the bucket being hit. When the bucket is hit, he that hits takes his place on the bucket. If the player on the bucket loses his balance and falls off the bucket, the player who threw the ball last, takes his place.

Passing the ball from hand to hand is not allowed. It must also be remembered that the ball must be thrown from the spot where it falls after the defender has hit it.

The last regret of a condemned criminal: Oh, why did not somebody give me the Scout Law when I was eleven!



We are happy to announce that Mr. A. Vasudevo Rao, Organising Scout Commissioner has received the Wood Badge (*Scout*).

* * *

The University Rover Crew in Bangalore has been reconstituted as **The University Scout Group** with its headquarters at the Central College. It is patronised by Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F. Inst. P., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University; and its activities are conducted by a Group Committee and a Group Council, presided over by Mr. E. G. Mc'Alpine, M. A., J. P., Principal, Central College. The Constitution and Bye-laws, framed in accordance with the P.O.R., contemplate a policy of an intense scout training for the members of the Group. Among special activities may be mentioned, musketry, band and concert, First-Aid and Home-Nursing.

* * *

The first **Mysore** City Scout Rally for the year was held at the Sarada Vilas High School on Saturday the 25th August 1934. Nearly a dozen Troops and Packs took part in it.

A monthly Rally of the Scouts of the Sri Rama Troop and the Cubs of the Sri Krishna Pack **Kyatsandra** was held in the School premises on 29th August 34 at 4-30 p.m., when Mr. K. Vyasachar a leading gentleman of the place presided.

* * *

The Scouts of Sri Lakshminarasimha Troop, Govt. Middle School, **Hole-narsipur**, went on an excursion to the Krishnarajasagara Water Works, on the 26th August 1934.

* * *

The Scouts of the First Hanuman Troop (Middle School), **Chitaldroog**, had an overnight Camp at "Anklemutt" on 2nd Sept. 1934 and went through a regular programme of Scout activities.

* * *

The Scouts of the Sri Channabasaveswara Scout Troop **Honnudike** Middle School, were invested by the District Scout Commissioner, Tumkur on 11th Aug. 1934. Mr. S. Bhyrappa, Assistant District Scout Commissioner, was also present.

The following Office-bearers have been appointed for the 2nd Bangalore Col. Desraj Urs Group, Military Area, **Hebbal**.

G. S. M's—(1) Mr. C. Rangaswamy, B.A.,
Superintendent, Military Stores.
(2) Lieutenant C. Pattu.

R. S. L.—Mr. T. Mir Ismail.

S. M.—Mr. B. G. S. Shamiah, Librarian.

C. M.—Mr. A. Venkata Subbaraj Urs.

A. S. M's—(1) Mr. H. Abdul Rahim.

(2) Mr. B. C. Narayan Swamy, (Unit I.)

(3) Mr. Muniswami Mudliar, (Unit II.)

Noises Reaching us from Other Forests

Three Cornwell Scouts.

Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, the Chief Scout, has awarded the Cornwell Scout Decoration for "courage, capability and character" to three Boy Scouts who have shown exceptional fortitude in the face of great pain in prolonged illness.

Although only 14 years old, **Scout Vickery** underwent many severe operations for mastoids followed by polypus and signs of meningitis and suffered intense pain during the seventeen weeks he was in the hospital. Throughout his illness numerous septic abscesses formed, which had to be painfully removed. The surgeon described the operation as the worst he had ever performed, and Vickery lost a large quantity of blood through the operation. Now he is completely deaf and his body is blue with the scars of so many operations. He has borne all this as a true Scout, and through all the pain he suffered, no word of complaint was heard.

Patrol Leader Ellis suffered great pain during two years continual illness. In spite of several painful operations, he showed courage and smiled through them all, and although now confined to the use of crutches, he is continuing keenly with his Troop work. By his indomitable

spirit he found a place in the hearts of all his fellow patients and the nursing staff. The inmates of the ward have formed a very high opinion of Scouting through his influence.

Always a cripple, **Scout Fairfax** became worse gradually from 1931 and for the past year he has been a patient in the hospital with tuberculosis of the spine and complications. He has had many operations and has borne every one of them with exemplary courage and has set a fine example to the boys in his ward.

St. George?

The Sunday School teacher was giving her class of boys a lesson on St. George, without mentioning the name. She kept them spell-bound, and at the end asked for the name of the hero of her talk. A bright "hopeful" put up his hand and answered, "Baden-Powell!"

Carols in a Smallpox Epidemic

The Boy Scouts of Lahore played a prominent part in a recent anti-smallpox drive. Some seven or eight hundred people had died in two or three months during an epidemic. H. E. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Chief Scout of the Punjab, suggested to Mr. Hogg that the Scouts should be called upon to volunteer to go out in carol parties during

The bad boy wishes the Scout Law hadn't come into existence.

Christmas week to sing carols against smallpox and in favour of vaccination.

The city was divided into twelve lots and one lot was worked each day, every highway and byway being paraded by the carollers. The response to the appeal was amazing—women and children and men swarming round the vaccination posts where 16 vaccinators were at work. This went on each day until January 7th until the entire city had been worked and considerable interest aroused in the fight the doctors were putting up against smallpox, dirt and disease.—*B.S.W.N.B.*

Good News from Banganapalle

The following words are taken from a letter dated 13-8-34, written by Mr. Mir Iqbal Husain, Dewan of Banganapalle, to Mr. A. Vasudeva Rao—

“Once a Scout always a Scout.” Bearing this in mind my first duty was to encourage Scouting in Banganpalle State. A beginning is made in a middle school which I visited last Saturday. I have given definite instructions to the Educational Officer of the State to pay particular attention to this useful branch of education of the boys.

Rs. 1,000 for an Indian Handbook on Scouting

The Bombay Provincial Scout Council offers a prize of Rupees ONE THOUSAND for the best Handbook on Scouting for Boys in India broadly based on the lines of “Scouting for Boys in India” by Lord Baden-Powell but adapted to the Indian point of view.

All illustrations and anecdotes in the book must be drawn from Indian History or Folklore and even the games and activities suggested should be Indian in character.

The Book must be written in English or in any of the vernacular of Bombay, viz., Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese, or Sindhi.

The complete Book must be submitted by 1st May 1935. Scouters should apply through their D. Cs. or L. S. As.

Intending candidates will communicate immediately with—B. T. CHAR, Provincial Secretary, Bombay Boy Scout Council.

—*Monthly Bulletin of the General Headquarters, Delhi.*

The Egyptian Boy Scouts Association has secured legal protection for its title, badges etc., by a Protection Law passed by the Egyptian Parliament on June 21, 1934.

The Norwegian Boy Scouts Association (Norsk Speidergutt Forbund) has altered the order of its Scout Law so that it is now identical with the Scout Law laid down by Lord Baden-Powell.

Spain too has brought its Scout Law into conformity with the Scout Law of Lord Baden-Powell.

“Scouting for Boys” has now been published in 25 different languages of the World. in addition to its translations into many vernaculars in India. The sales of the English edition alone are about 500,000 copies.

Headquarters Notices

No. 2 of 33—34.

Warrants Issued—(Since July 1934).

Bangalore District:—

A. D. C's.—

Dr. G. K. Rao,
C. Seshachar, Esq., M.A.,
C. Sadasiva Rao, Esq., B.Sc., LL.B.,
A. V. R. Mudaliar, Esq.,
C. R. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A.,
G. K. Thimmannachar, Esq., M.A., B.T.,
Dr. M. N. Mahadevan, M.B., B.S.,
P. Sivashankar, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
S. R. Dowlur, Esq.,
G. C. Veerappa, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
S. A. Sreenivasan, Esq., B.Com.,
Lokasevanirata D. Kongadiyappa,
B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Esq.,
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G. R. Sreenivasalu Naidu, Esq., B.A.,
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S. V. Ranganna, Esq., M.A.,

D. S. M.—

N. S. Kulkarni, Esq.

Kadur District:—

A. D. C's.—

N. Anantakrishnappa, Esq.,
H. Abdul Gafoor, Esq., B.A.,
N. Narayana Rao, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.,
B. Suryanarayana Rao, Esq., B.A.,

8. *Scout Literature*—The attention of Scouters is invited to the following recent

arrivals announced by the South Indian Scout Equipment Co., 175, Broadway, Madras.

	R.	A.
Jungle Scrap Book—By V. C. Barclay	1	4
Group Scoutmaster—By A. R. Ellis	1	4
Scout Discipline—By V. C. Barclay	0	13
Practical Psychology—By V.C.Barclay	3	11
Ourselves and the Community—By E. E. Reynolds	2	11
Scouting & Leisure—By E.E. Reynolds	0	8
Lessons from the Varsity of Life B. P.	3	0
Games for Camp and Clubroom—By V. C. Barclay	1	4
A Scouter's Book of Ideas—By R.Morrison	1	4
Discipline in the Cub Pack—By Bryan	0	2
Letters to the new Scoutmaster—By W. L. Stephen	0	13
Training in Tracking—By Gilcraft	1	4
Gilcraft gleanings	1	4
Adventures in Scouting—By a practical Scouter	0	5
Boys' Edn. of Scouting for Boys	0	13
Rovering to success—By Baden Powell	0	13

9. Scouters are reminded that all warrants have to be returned to Headquarters in October through the respective District Scout Commissioners for renewal.

10. The Annual Meeting of the State Scout Council will be held at Mysore during the ensuing Dasara Festivities. Scouters who may happen to be at Mysore at the time or can afford to go over to Mysore for the purpose are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

What needs daily reminder? Surely, the Promise and the Law.